

CURRENT COMMENT

Money talks—through Teddy and the other 53 varieties.  
The recent party congress in Germany is reported to have been the most harmonious held in years.  
Old party camps in Oklahoma are already conceding that the Socialists will carry some counties in the state, and that it will run second in several others.  
According to the Philadelphia Ledger there is a noticeable turning to the Socialist party among the colored men of that city, and throughout the state as well.  
The Social-Democratic party is the only party that did not have to appear before the senate investigating committee and explain where it got its campaign funds!

At the congress of the Social-Democrats of Germany at Chemnitz strong resolutions were adopted against capital punishment and against war. What incendiaries those Socialists are!

The editor of the Miners' Magazine seems to want to add a wrinkle to the brow of the rulers of the world by suggesting that only those Americans who have property interests in Mexico do the invading.

A straw vote taken in a bawdy house in an eastern city showed the patrons for four days to have the following presidential leanings: 53, Taft 42, Roosevelt 34, Wilson 33, Debs none. But don't tell Davy Goldstein!

George Mikel, president of the state federation of labor and a miner, polled 13,000 for governor as candidate of the Socialists in the recent Kansas election. The party elected several minor officials throughout the state.

La Follette's story of how Roosevelt double-crossed him as a progressive candidate exhibits the political unscrupulousness and falsity of Bullmoose's every fibre. He is the most conspicuous case of the exaggerated ME this country has yet produced.

Ohio Socialists say they are confident of several members of the state legislature. What a shock it will be to the tools of the wealth interests to see a bunch of Socialists breaking in to the legislative halls all at once! A vote of 125,000 is predicted in the state.

According to the poll taken by the New York Herald and the Chicago Record-Herald, Roosevelt doubled his vote of four years ago. But the class of people reached by such a poll makes it very unreliable as an indication of how the working class will cast their ballots.

At the great Scandinavian labor congress just held at Copenhagen the first day's session consisted of a football game in the stadium. The chairman, Linguist, in his opening address, speaking of the first congress 26 years ago, said that in those days no one would have dreamed that in 1912 the Social-Democrats would have obtained equal rights with other parties so far as to be able to get the newly built stadium for their festival.

And after Roosevelt, what? In his frenzy for votes he has agitated the things the people are really interested in, thus confessing to the justice of the Socialist program. He has done what every other politician would like to do in order to get the attention of the masses from now on. The old platitudes are played out. The future is for Socialism, and the fakirs who have thought to ride it to personal victory will be tossed off in the ditch.

Congressman Wilson, Republican with union card, said in a speech against Socialism that he did not want Socialism because Socialists demand that labor shall have the wealth it produces and he doesn't see how the wealth can be divided to give every man a full return. That is statecraft. That is the sentiment of the old style labor "leader" who always looked good politically to the big thieves, since he helped to keep workmen from getting their eyes open politically.

I called attention a few weeks ago to the reappearance of stories about a split in the Social-Democratic party of Germany, saying that the wish on the part of the capitalist editors was father to the thought. The congress of the German Social-Democrats is being held at this time in complete silence in the capitalist prints. The talk of splits and dissension was pure gammon, as was predicted. It is simply the old game which the capitalists have resorted to on the eve of each year's party meeting in the Fatherland.

Roosevelt's testimony before the senate investigating committee was a glittering piece of bluff. With the wealth interests giving and having given tons of money to advance his political usefulness the foxy old



PROFIT AND LOSS, CAPITALISM AND LABOR-- TELLS THE STORY OF PRESENT DAY "PROSPERITY". The above cartoon is from a capitalist paper in St. Louis, where there is held each year a pageant called the Veiled Prophets. It looks as if the artist had slipped one over on his capitalist masters for once.

A Call to Duty No Honest, Contemplative Man Can Resist  
It is Made by Allan L. Benson in the Current Issue of Pearson's Magazine

We Socialists put it to you as a common-sense affirmation that your time can come now if you and all others like you will join in a political effort to make it come.  
Any political partisan will make you the same promise, but you know, from sad experience, that their promises are worthless. We ask you to consider whether our promises are worthless.  
We promise you, for instance, that if you will give us power you need never again want for work. If the people, through the government, owned the trusts and other great industries, why should anybody ever again want for work? Therefore, the great plants would always be open. No factory door would ever be closed so long as there was a demand for the product of the factory. If the demand for goods were greater than the capacity of the factories, the number of factories would be increased. Nothing is simpler than to increase the number of factories. Only men and materials are required. We have an abundance of each.  
But we promise you more. We promise you that, if you will give us power, we will give you not only the continuous opportunity to work, but we will give you continuous freedom from robbery. Again, nothing is simpler than to work without robbery. All that is necessary is to enable the worker to go to work without walking into anyone's clutches. No one can now go to work without walking into many men's clutches. When a man goes to work for the Steel Trust, he walks into the clutches of everybody who owns the stocks or the bonds of the trust. When a man goes to work for a railway company, he walks into the clutches of every person who owns the stocks or the bonds of the railway company. In other words, the stock and bondholders of these institutions, by virtue of their control of the machinery involved, have it in their power to say whether the worker shall work or not work. They say he shall not work unless they can make a profit upon his labor. The worker cannot haggle too long because he must labor or starve. Therefore, he comes to terms. He walks into the clutches of those who want to rob him of part of what he produces. He consents to work for a wage that represents only a part of what he has produced.

That is robbery. You may call it business, but it is robbery. If robbery is anything, it is the taking of the property of another against his will. The worker

knows his wage is not all he earns. He resents the fact that he must toil long and hard for a poor living, while his employer lives in luxury without doing any useful labor. But the worker has no alternative. He must consent. He does consent.

Under Socialism, there would be no such robbery, because goods would not be produced for profit. Goods would be produced only because the people wanted them. Whatever the people wanted would be produced. Decent homes, for instance, would be produced. Millions of people in the great cities now live in houses that are deathtraps. They are not houses, in the sense that country dwellers understand the word, but dingy rooms, piled one upon another in great blocks. Light seldom enters some of them. Fresh air can hardly get into any of them. The germs of tuberculosis abound. The germs of other diseases swirl through the dust of the streets. The death-rate is abnormally high—particularly the death-rate of children. Yet, nothing would be simpler, if the profit-seeking capitalists were shorn of their power, than to give every human being in this country a decent home.

The best material out of which to make a house is cement or brick. Either is better than wood because wood both rots and burns. There is practically no limit to the number of cement and brick houses that could be built in this country. Every State contains enough clay and other materials to build enough houses to cover the whole country. If the five millions of men who have been out of work since the panic of 1907 could have been employed at house-building, they themselves would not only have been prosperous, but the American people would have been housed as they had never been housed before. If the two millions of men who are always denied employment, even in so-called "good" times, were continuously engaged in house-building, good houses would be so numerous that we should not know what to do with them.

The same facts apply to all other necessities of life. The nation needs bread. Some are starving for it all the while. Yet what is simpler than the furnishing of bread? We know how to grow wheat. With the scientific knowledge that the government could devote to wheat growing, combined with the improved machinery that a rich government could bring to bear upon the problem, the wheat-production of the country could easily be multiplied by four. Little Holland and little Belgium, with no better soil than our own, raise almost four times as much wheat to the acre as we do. And,

with wheat once grown, nothing is more simple than to make it into flour. Probably we already have enough milling machinery to make all the flour we need. If not, we could easily build four times as many mills. We should never be unable to build more mills until we had no unemployed men to set to work. And, if we had no unemployed men to set to work, we should have, for the first time in the history of the world, a completely happy nation.

Do you doubt any of these statements? How can you doubt them? We have the men. We have the materials. The only trouble is that they are kept apart. They are kept apart because a few men control things and will not allow men and material to come together unless that means a profit for the few men. We Socialists propose to put them together. If they were put together, how much longer do you believe the people would have to shiver in winter for lack of woolen clothing? There is no secret about raising sheep. We have vast areas upon which we could raise more than we shall ever need. Even a concern like the Woolen Trust—the head of which has just been indicted for conspiring to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence to besmirch the strikers—even such a concern, enables some of us to wear wool in the winter time. How many more do you believe would wear wool if the United States government were to take the place of this concern as a manufacturer of woolen goods? Do you believe anybody would be compelled to suffer from cold for lack of woolen clothing? How can you so believe? The government, if necessary, could build four woolen mills for every one that exists. The government could not fail to supply the people's needs. And, with all goods sold at cost, prices would be so low that the people could buy.

These, and many other possibilities, are entirely within your reach. You can realize them now. Will you kindly tell me when you expect to realize them by voting for the candidates of any other party except the Socialist party? No other party except the Socialist party proposes to put men and materials together. Every other party except the Socialist party proposes that a small class of men shall continue to own all of the great industrial machinery, while the rest shall continue to be robbed as the price of its use. Every other party except the Socialist party proposes that a small body of men shall continue to graft off the rest by wringing profits from them. No party except the Socialist party puts the people above profits.

political rascal actually swashbuckled the commission out of the courage to ask the damaging questions. Competent politicians now insist that fully two millions were used to drench the different states for Roosevelt delegates, much of which came from the steel trust that Roosevelt protected while he was president. Who pays the bills may call the tune. Were Roosevelt to be elected, it is easy to see to whom the music he would dance.

Capitalist party candidates who are trying to catch labor votes in districts where the workmen are taking to Social-Democrats are sending out a silence in the capitalist prints. The talk of splits and dissension was pure gammon, as was predicted. It is simply the old game which the capitalists have resorted to on the eve of each year's party meeting in the Fatherland.

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lions in the Republican party ranks, and that his best abilities are as a fooler of his fellow men.

An item appears in the Catholic Citizen to the effect that one Ben. S. Henry had quit the Socialists for good, having got his eyes opened as a member of Mayor Lunn's official family in Schenectady. The Citizen should not be too ready to credit such stories in the daily capitalist press, since this one turns out to be a rank misrepresentation. It was because Henry did not succeed in getting elected that he quit the Socialists. He was an advertising man for a Schenectady paper that turned to Mayor Lunn's support after he was elected, and Henry pestered the life out of the Socialists trying to annex a job for himself. The Socialists will meet Henry whenever they are successful, but it is not hard to see through such specimens.

Holland workmen have just held an observance of "Red Tuesday" in the face of an order from the burgomaster of The Hague that no meeting be held. Trains came in from all directions and the observance went forward without molestation, until ten great processions formed and converged in front of the parliament house, where the marchers were dispersed by the police. Thirty-five thousand people took part. It was made clear that, if need be, a general strike will be ordered to force the right of suffrage from the master class. In a country the size of Holland such a demonstration would be a possible organization and even of success. The

government, it is said, begins to realize the temper of the people and will make some concessions.

Some people are wondering why so much apathy in the campaign this year. For one reason, the capitalists who really foot the campaigning bills (as the Roosevelt revelations show) are indifferent this year as to which capitalist candidate wins. They are not wasting any money in the campaign. For another reason, there was never a campaign in which the voters were so mixed up and so disgusted. Their parties have got their wires twisted, and also it looks like the calm before some great political storm. The majority of the people are on the verge of going over to Socialism. It has been the one big thought in the public consciousness for several years, but never so much as now. The calm means that many, many men are silently getting up the nerve to come out openly for the thing that they inwardly feel is the thing to come out for. These men are quiet.

Any student of history and of society who would not be intensely interested in such a momentous condition is not as keen as he ought to be.

Socialists generally are highly amused at the report that some cheerful idiot has brought charges against the Rev. Stola. For writing Socialist articles. To think that this ecclesiastic fox has been alinking around the trade union fold all those days trying to poison workmen against Socialism and is now himself under an accusation of being a Socialist! It is a thing for the gods to weep over. But there is another angle to the matter. If Stola is accused of advocating Socialism, then to advocate Socialism is a sin in the eyes of his bosses. I know of too many Presbyterian ministers who are Socialists to believe that the Presbyterian church has decided against Socialism, but it appears clear that the certain business men behind the labor missionary plans of the Presbyterian church started the said missionary plan not

for Jesus' sake but for their own, and that they were using their religion to cloak their own business reasons—which sets them down as contemptible hypocrites and moneychangers dotting the inside of the temple. The Encyclopaedia Britannica says the ethics of Socialism and Christianity are identical. But the ethics of such men are the ethics of the devil.

The claim that revenge on Taft and plucked pride are not the real reasons for Roosevelt's entrance into the presidential race with a near-Socialist platform is gaining ground with quite a number of Socialists. Roosevelt's own conduct is pointed out as a clear indication of his playing a deep part in the interest of the West against the possible catcher of Socialist lightning round the country to hold the widespread sentiment for Socialism harmless in the election and to prevent the phenomenal gains this year in the Social vote. Roosevelt is plotting out as much as he can to put out the fire of Socialism. Roosevelt also let it out that a well known Social-ist (said to be Robert Bruere) had helped him plan his platform, being invited to Oyster Bay (and conferring with Haywood before going) for that purpose. This too is put out as an indication of the bent of Roosevelt's game to underbid the Social-Democrats, showing too sudden a flop from his almost filthy Outlook articles against Socialism and Socialists, to be anything politically on the square. It is not surprising that these views should gain ground, and yet the fact is not to be overlooked that if that were the game it is a suicidal one for plutocracy, since the Roosevelt agitation is undoubtedly forcing out a philosophy to the front in American politics, far more than Roosevelt undoubtedly is. Whether it is Wall Street crookedness or simply anything to get votes, it remains true that you cannot get anything politically on the square. The thoughts without—voting the Socialist thought! Blatant Ted may possibly sidetrack a few votes from us this year, but what of next year and the years to follow? Socialism is a thing that cannot be stolen. We have nothing to lose but our names.

James M. Miller, Co. A Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, Wichita, Kansas, has written for the Kansas City Journal an account of Roosevelt's shameful exploits in the Cuban war. He says:

"The supporters of Mr. Roosevelt enumerated among his good qualities his bravery, and cite his record in the Spanish-American war as proof. That he performed wonderful deeds of valor during that sanguinary conflict cannot be doubted, for we have the story of the capture of the Spanish flag in his book, 'The Rough Riders.' The history of that war, or rather of the part he took in it, he is everywhere the commanding figure, and fortunate indeed it was for our country that he was out there. He was the first of the enemy, or we would today be vassals of Spain.

On page ninety-seven of the book above mentioned Mr. Roosevelt says: 'I took a rifle from a wounded man, and began to shoot with it myself.' Now an officer, Roosevelt, a colonel—is not permitted to use a rifle, nor to shoot at the enemy, except with his revolver and in self-defense. If an officer were captured with a rifle in his hands he could be put to death by the rules of war. In the four years of our Civil War it is certain that no officer Union or Confederate, ever did such a thing as Mr. Roosevelt here boastfully relates of himself.

On page 137 of the book, Mr. Roosevelt says: 'At about the same time I shot an enemy, except with time I also shot an enemy—meaning a Spanish soldier. On the same page he again says: 'Two Spanish soldiers were shot by me. One of them they turned to run I closed in and fired twice, missing the first and killing the second.' This was done with a revolver.

In a magazine article written soon after the war Mr. Roosevelt describes in greater detail the killing of a Spanish soldier—whether one of the above I do not know, but I think not. He tells in his lurid language how he saw the poor fellow running to a place of safety, and drawing a bead on him—saw the man stagger and fall. Can you imagine Grant or Lee doing this, and boasting of it?

I would suggest to the Christian mothers of America that they read over this to their boys and tell them what a brave man Theodore Roosevelt was, yet so modest, without, and that they should emulate his example and grow up to kill their fellow men by shooting them in the back. The war is a nuisance to the kind of war it is considered that when a comrade is telling about killing one of the enemy, he is either lying or has lost his sense of shame and manhood.

"Would that I might have the happiness of seeing, before I die, the restoration of that glorious age of the church when the Apostles cast out their nets, not in search of silver and gold, but to take souls of precious souls."—St. Bernard.

Predatory Wealth Gives Roosevelt His Dough

BY ROBERT HUNTER.  
The biggest secret of this campaign is why should Teddy run. That has never been explained.  
Some say it is vanity, some say it is greed; some say it is that Teddy wants to be a dictator. But these explanations explain nothing.  
Cook, of Arctic fame, would for all I know be a dictator in a minute if the present he has found no backers. But Teddy has found backers, and those who back Teddy explain the Bull Moose.  
Frank Munsey is a nice, quiet, pleasant soul. But even Frank's friends are a dictator in a minute if he was never a reformer, muckraker, or disturber of the peace. His ideal was never to serve the public the truth or justice. He is a great editor with a quiet determination to amass millions and he has done it.  
And Frank is now the biggest individual owner of steel trust stocks. And he is for Teddy.  
George W. Perkins is another nice fellow. He was formerly a partner of Morgan. He is the most intimate and confidential friend of Judge Gary, the head of the United States steel trust.  
Bill Flinn of Pittsburgh is another nice fellow. This history of Bill has been written by Stoffers in 'The Shame of the City'.  
Bill ought to be in jail, but he is not. He does political business in Pittsburgh for the United States steel trust.  
The other day a labor leader named Lewellyn Davis, formerly vice president of the Amalgamated Association

of Steel and Iron Workers, testified that he had been offered \$5,000 to get his brother, Tom Lewis, to back Roosevelt. Here's more evidence of steel trust work.

Remember, also, that the Pennsylvania delegates backed Roosevelt in the Republican convention, and don't overlook the fact that the Republican party of Pennsylvania is a by-product of the United States Steel trust.

Of course, these backers do not explain Bourke Cockran and Tim Woodruff. The only explanation for their presence as Bullmooseers is their strong scent for the green.

But what of Jane Addams and Clifford Pinchot? The only explanation for these backers of Teddy is this: They were caught with the same bait that is being held out in this election to millions of workers and their friends, the Bull Moose party; fine words, noble sentiments and near Socialism.

The backers of Teddy are drawn from many classes. Some are reformers and some are grifters, but the backing that has made Teddy loom up so big in this campaign is the backing of the United States Steel trust.

Every party must have an economic basis—some claim to furnish the coin. The Democratic party gets its main support from Ryan, Belmont and other owners of public service utilities.

The Republican party gets its main support from the trusts, the railroad and other big interstate concerns.

The Socialist party gets its main support from that portion of the working class which realizes its economic interests, and wants political power.

Hearst failed because he had only his own pocket to draw from. Teddy would fail if he had only his own pocket to draw from. Every party must have class behind it. Rockefeller himself hasn't money enough to do the job alone.

Teddy knows this: so does Wilson and Taft. The Socialists know it, too. The only people that don't know it are prohibitionists, reformers and sentimentalists.

President Taft's Pitiful Objections to Socialism

BY MAY WOOD-SIMONS.  
Now we have discovered who the Socialists really are. President Taft has told us in the October Century. They are the "idle, slothful, unambitious, the malcontents."

He offers an excuse for their "defects and holds out the promise of an economic revolution which will remedy the evils for which his own delinquencies are chiefly responsible."

He encourages these "perpetual habits of idleness and thriftlessness."

Mr. Taft will have hard work to prove that the 4,000,000 Socialist voters of Germany are idle malcontents. He will have hard work to prove that the 4,000,000 Socialist voters of France, the 1,000,000 of Austria and the whole 10,000,000 of the world are afflicted with slothfulness and thriftlessness.

Mr. Taft was once a judge. He no doubt heard cases tried. Would he accept other statements of a man as true who made such baseless charges as he has made? Strange are the workings of the judicial mind.

No, Mr. Taft, it is not the slothful and the failures who come to Socialism. It is the men who have made good at the carpenter's bench, in the machine shop, and the mines; it is the men and women who are earning their living as teachers, garment workers, doctors, and lawyers.

They have not made good in gathering to themselves great masses of wealth they never produced, to be sure. They have not lived surrounded by luxuries which other men created,

that is true. But they are the men and women who are today doing the world's work. They belong to the same group in society that has always made good and that is making good today; those who produce with hands and brain.

When you come into court next time with a charge of "idleness and slothfulness" against the Socialists be sure that the class you represent, Mr. Taft, comes in with clean hands.

The German workers have a saying: When the German emperor comes to any of his palaces and the flag is raised that, "When the royal tramp is in the flag is out." Tramps at both ends of society! But while the one gets a handout and the other gets the world's riches, Socialism would remove both kinds of tramps.

Mr. Taft believes Socialism is very bad for it destroys, he says, a patriotic spirit. Perhaps Mr. Taft has heard that when he once visited Chicago and the school board closed the schools that the children might be taught as well to greet him some Socialist teachers told the children that they could as well go home. These same teachers also resisted the attempts to force the Boy Scout movement into the Chicago schools with the military features that belong to it. If this was lack of patriotism, then may we have more of it.



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Address, Political Action, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Labor Today Growing Too Wise to Be Fooled with Tariff Scares

Free trade or protection—if matters not which—the workers are despoiled of the fruits of their toil by the three agents of capitalism—interest, profit and rent—which labor when the workers sleep. A protectionist contemporary, the Springfield Union, undertakes to condemn free trade by repeating the indictments brought against the economic conditions in Great Britain by men who have seen the inequalities and injustices arising from capitalist exploitation and feudalistic privilege. It asks that we "examine the results of free trade in the United Kingdom, as depicted by the most competent English writers," and give support to candidates devoted to the protective tariff. It quotes: Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold, and though she has sold her soul for grain they die of hunger.—John Ruskin. Nearly one-third of the whole people dwell in homes of only one

room, and more than two-thirds of the people of Scotland dwell in homes of not more than two rooms. We find poverty and misery.—John Bright. The class of agricultural laborers of this country (Great Britain) are never able to do more than make both ends meet, and have to look forward in times of illness, or on the approach of old age, to the workhouse as the one inevitable refuge against starvation. The ordinary conditions of life among the large proportion of the population are such that common decency is absolutely impossible, and all this goes on in sight of the mansions of the rich.—Joseph Chamberlain. It is an awful fact—it is really not short of awful—that in this country (Great Britain), with all its wealth, with all its vast resources, all its power, 45 per cent—that is to say, nearly one-half—of the persons who reach the age of 60 are or have been paupers. I say it is a most tremendous fact, and I cannot conceive any subject more worthy of the attention of the legislature, more worthy of the attention of all.—John Morley. British industrial existence seems fast becoming one huge poison swamp of reeking pestilence—physical and moral—a hideous living Golgotha of souls and bodies buried alive. Thirty thousand outcast needlewomen working themselves swiftly to death. Three million paupers rotting in forced idleness, and these are but items in the sad ledger of despair.—Thomas Carlyle. We are asked to believe that the conditions condemned in Great

Britain are due to free trade when, in fact, we find the same conditions in the United States, with its excessively high protective duties. It is not a fiscal system as our contemporary imagines, but the existing order of society which it is indicting. The indictment brought against the inequalities of fortunes found in England is an indictment of capitalism, as found in the exploitation of labor in the production and distribution of goods, and of feudalism, as found in the exploitation of the agriculturists by the landed gentry. Protective tariffs could serve only to aggravate the exploitation of the workers. If our industries had been built on a free trade basis, it would be the height of folly for the workers to expect to better their condition by the adoption of a protective tariff. They cannot obtain relief by adding to their burdens. If they are to find succor, they must lighten the load which privilege and profit have placed upon their backs.—Milwaukee Leader.

The "Nobility" is Now on the Down Grade

France has abolished her aristocracy after decimating its numbers by the guillotine. England has deprived her peers of their most powerful legislative weapon, and is clamoring for a partition of the broad acres into small holdings and now we read that the German nobility is on the down grade. This is the confession of one who himself bears a title, Count Siegfried Bernstorff, who writes in the Berliner Tagblatt to ask, "What is the matter with the German nobles?" He says that although they boast of having made the German Empire, they are little by little losing their predominance in the Army and Navy, in diplomacy, and in the courts. They are too poor to stand the extravagant gaiety of Berlin life, and retire to their country seats. Their places are taken by the bourgeois, and if they ever visit the Kaiser's court they are compelled to rub elbows with people whom it is the fixed tradition of their order to look down upon. Plain, even severe, are the words in which this German aristocrat describes the condition of things: "It is undeniable that the German aristocracy is on the decline. An order of men which somewhat arrogantly certainly unjustly, boasts of having founded the Empire now feels itself in its death agony. Once upon a time the nobles reigned supreme at Berlin; now they spend their time on their estates, and in the country, and money in their coffers to meet the immense taxes upon their resources demanded for the support of two establishments, one in the country, the other in the town. Once upon a time, fair weather or foul, they frequented the imperial court; now, if the nobles

failed to make any impression on others of their order and have paid the penalty of their daring experiment in other ways. The Count answers that: "There are, of course, exceptions to the case of those who are thus enclosed in the iron bonds of caste. Certain genuine princes of Germany have wished as ordinary people do and exactly like the simple heroine of the melodrama to live their own life. They have gone into business, into some vast business concern, for the word business, despised by the nobility, is credited with a singular virtue and a character almost august when it is preceded by the adjective 'vast.' But they invariably make a failure of it. They lose a great deal of money, which is not the most important feature of the matter. They sacrifice also their prestige, a serious matter for noblemen, and they induce no one to follow their example. They must then, declares the Count, set themselves to the work of the country as the sole means of self-preservation. But they prefer the dilettante life to that of a merchant or a professor of learning. They prefer a life of sport or trifling modern competition, however does not tolerate the dilettante, he remarks, and it is time for the German nobles to familiarize themselves with this idea, which has nothing feudal in it. If they so do, they will see how to take proper advantage of the transition which their present condition is undergoing and recognize a coming change which they should see will improve their position. Otherwise, he argues, it will be all over with the German aristocracy.—Literary Digest.



The Workingman's "Friends"

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

All Are Brothers

That the Socialist banner unites people of both sexes and all nationalities, was demonstrated in Milwaukee Sunday evening at the annual vintage festival given by the South Slavonian branch No. 9 of the Social-Democratic party at Harmonie hall. First among the most conspicuous were Slovenians, Croats, Bulgarians, Macedonians, Lithuanians, Serbians, Slovaks and Magyars. The number of professions in which those present are engaged would be sufficient to represent all of nationalities they represent. It was also rumored that there were in the hall some "Mulatto Turks."

Trying to Fight Socialism

"There's a mongrel aggregation masquerading as 'non-partisans' in order to keep progressivism down," was the way in which Governor McGovern characterized the fusionists when he spoke to the 1,200 employees of the International Harvester plant at noon Thursday. He repeated the same charges at a meeting held at Pulaski hall, Grant street and American avenue, in the evening. "They pretend to fight Socialism," said the governor, "but they are a band of men organized to defeat progressivism. They have written the Democratic ticket all of the reactionaries, and the man whose kind of administration in the past have given the Social-Democrats a hold in the city. They offer very little salvation from Socialist rule."

Blundering "Non-Partisans"

The blundering "non-partisan" administration of experts is having a hard time keeping out of the courts and injunction suits. The latest trouble they have found was in creating a bureau of investigation and accounting which was shrouded through the common council by the mayor's "non-partisan" friends. It was charged by Alderman Aldridge that Mayor Badger's desire for this bureau was to open a "back door" to the City Treasurer "Joe" Carney and City Controller "Loose" Kotecki are incompetent and need watching. Ex-Alderman Henry Smith has declared the action of the "non-partisan" administration, because the position of "mayor's spy" was created without action of the state legislature. "The courts recently refused to engage tax farmers to search for hidden personal property on the ground that it is the function of the tax assessors and could not be delegated and this is a similar case," said Mr. Smith.

A Little Surprise

Alderman Coleman sprung a surprise on the "non-partisan" aldermen on the committee on licenses Friday afternoon when he showed them that they had been agents in violating the Baker law and had granted 2,225 saloon licenses in the city, although the limit is 2,234. It will be absolutely necessary, therefore, to take away the license of one man at the next council meeting. Alderman Flebrantz, chairman of the committee, was under the impression that there were 2,234 licenses in existence, but he had forgotten that the matter of the cancellation of one license is the common council's concern. Technically, there are 2,235 saloons, one in excess of the number allowed under the Baker law adopted by the state legislature. "No further licenses will be granted for saloons or wholesale liquor stores until the application can procure cancellations of licenses in existence," said Alderman Flebrantz. Joseph Wirth secured a license to run a saloon at 1923 Villet street on condition that the present owner cancel his license. It was announced

Beautiful Fizzles

Alderman Schwefel's famous night sessions of three committees Friday night were the most beautiful fizzles ever perpetrated by the "non-partisan" aldermen since they have been in office. Unable to rope with the

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

HANS; THE STORY OF A GERMAN BOY

BY MARTIN GALE  
CHAPTER XXVIII—Continued.

One evening when the old man was in good humor, he told of his youth on a plantation in Kentucky. How he had longed for freedom and had finally run away. How he had been pursued by a big bear where one of the hounds had bit him, told how he had got the dog by the throat and choked him to death, showed the scars on his hands where the dog had torn them in the struggle and told how he finally had worked his way north and to freedom. Hans was deeply impressed and from that day he never could be persuaded again to disturb the meetings at the negro church.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Hans Gets Work Again.

Between Cedar and Wells on Third street used to stand the German theater; and often when the play would be in progress and the old door keeper had gone inside to see the life of Hans would sneak quietly in, sit down behind him and when the act was over, the doorkeeper would rush out to the door to issue his passes, and Hans would be inside. In this way he saw parts of many of the old German plays. A shoemaker had a workshop on Cedar near Fourth street where he manufactured slippers. In the front part of the old frame house was the shop; the window sill of which were almost on a level with the sidewalk, because the street had been filled up and the sidewalk made higher. Behind the large room where the men worked was another room where four or five of the shoemakers slept. It is a well known fact that in all shoe shops rats are frequent visitors on account of the thick paste, made of rye flour, that the shoemakers use, and one evening as Hans came with the crowd from the theater, one of the shoemakers also happened to be alone, saw a lot of rats as he stepped into the shop, woke up his comrades and they made war on the rats. They lit two big lamps and four of them, clad only in their shirts, raced about the shop after the rats, overturning chairs and benches, and in the excitement forgetting that the window shades were up and a crowd of about twenty people outside enjoying the fun, which was better than the theater they had just left. Through an old tailor, who lived on Fourth

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The Trouble with Roosevelt Promises

Do you expect to live forever? If not, why do you think of voting for Roosevelt or Wilson? Roosevelt had seven and one-half years in which to do something for you. There were only two great things that you needed to have done. One was to give you the power to exercise your right to work. The other was to prevent capitalists from robbing you of what your work produced. Mr. Roosevelt did neither of these things. He did not even advocate anything that would have done them. He can be excused for not having done them, but he cannot be excused for not having advocated them. Mr. Roosevelt was undoubtedly conscientious in all that he advocated, but he could not see far enough. He believed the things he did would help. They didn't. Now he wants to try again. His friends say he has "grown" that he is a bigger man than he was when he left the white house. His enemies say he is becoming a Socialist. Certain it is that he is no more becoming a Socialist than a growing baby mouse is becoming an elephantine. Mr. Roosevelt is in advocating three things: the present order of things, he himself says that if the great capitalists are wise they will give up the little he wants to take from them instead of holding him until even worse of course is torn from them. Comparatively speaking, he believes not much need be done to make everything right. Give him another chance and he will put everything in the way of becoming right. He did not know what to do before, but he knows what to do now. Again: Do you expect to live forever? Have you time to wait for Mr. Roosevelt? If in seven and one-half years he has not done anything for you, how many years do you believe he would require to save you? If he were to be installed in the Presidency for life, are you sure the rest of his lifetime would be sufficient? Do you think Mr. Roosevelt both expect to live forever? You of the working class do not need Mr. Roosevelt to save you, nor do you need an eternity in which to be saved. You can save yourselves now. You can abolish the fear of the future. You can abolish the fear that comes from uncertainty of employment. You can abolish not only poverty, but the ignorance that comes from poverty and the crime that comes from poverty. You can make this country a fit place in which to live.—Ex.

Special Herald Campaign Edition

The Saturday, November 2, edition of the Social-Democratic Herald will be just the thing you want as the last piece of literature to put into the hands of the voters before election. Among the main features will be a special article by Victor L. Berger, driving home the truth of the value of the voters' votes to himself and class, written wisely used and one of our C. D. Rhodes' inimitable cartoons. Every article will be selected for the purpose of deciding the wavering ones. Get your order in for a bundle large enough to cover your territory. The edition will go to press early enough to reach all parts of the country for

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

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Lieutenant Governor—Henry M. Parks.  
Secretary of State—Rae Weaver.  
State Treasurer—Henry J. Ammann.  
Attorney General—Lynn D. Joseph.  
CONGRESSMEN.  
First district—Joseph Orth, Kenosha.  
Second district—Edward D. Deuss, Sheboygan.  
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